

SENSEY OF FOREH 20, 1905.

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The Buening Disgrace of Odell.

The lot of the decept Republicans of New York is more bitter than they can hear. They see their party dograced and detested of all honest men, its very name become a loathing and a reproach. great State to the other

It is this very fact that decent Repubheans feel their plight so deeply, are so resentful toward the cause of at, which alone relieves the situation and gives some hope for the future. From the days of Furnaceville and the robbery of the State treasury for the benefit of the Harriman bandits, down to the present moment, they have seen the Republican party dragged from one degradation to another by ODELL and his associates. When a great party has reached that depth that no decent man will accept a The Great Lawsuit Between Kansas nomination at its hands, when it has become so sunken and so deprayed that the candidature of HEARST becomes not only a possibility but an actual menace, then it seems to us that the extreme limit has been reached. ODELL and what Opens stands for, these and only these have brought this community face to face with the plague!

The Republican party must purge itself. It must be cleansed of ODELL and all his works. It is intolerable to say that this can continue. The party will not rest under an imputation so base. It is not a party of the depraved. a party of thieves and bandits. The time has come when it will show that it is a party of men.

McClellan and the Remsen Bill.

The figure which the Remsen Gas bill has been made to cut in this campaign seems to us to require a little comment We pointedly invite the attention of Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS to the aspect of the matter which we present.

When the Remsen bill came into the Mayor's hands for his action he did us the honor to ask our opinion of it. We advised him to veto it on the sufficient ground that we knew it to be an Odell measure. He said that that view agreed with his inclination and that he believed it would meet with the approval of the public. "But," he added, "if, upon careful examination. I am persuaded that in law and intrinsic merit it is a valid and

just bill I shall have to sign it." Mayor McClellan approved the bill in obedience to his honest and honorable convictions and ODELL, who had driven it through the Legislature and promoted it theretofore, vetoed it-vetoed it in conformity to his own base and treacherous instincts.

We presume THE SUN will be acquitted of any affiliation with or leaning toward the Gas Gang, and we venture to think that our opinion is of some weight when we say that we were in the wrong about the Remsen bill and Mr. McClellan was in the right.

Jerome for the People-the People for Jerome.

Two weeks ago the conspiracy of MURPHY and ODELL to crush JEROME was in the flush of its insolent and criminal triumph. The crooks who make a dishonest living out of politics, the high-placed shifty scoundrels who need a friend at a pinch in the District. Attorney's office, all the branches of the great house of Graft, commercial, polithave achieved their purpose. The Bosses had given their decision. The honest watchman was to be kicked out. Past looting was not to be inquired into. Future looting was to go unpunished

Great sneering and chuckling among the Bosses and the Grafters. Happiness in the world of Graft. The swag was safe now. JEROME had learned his lesson, a lesson for others, too. Henceforth let no silly sentimentalist chatter about honesty or make pretences to independence. Obey the Bosses or say goodby to political preferment.

So the Bosses had done their work well, as they thought. JEROME was left to carry out alone his poor little campaign. Straightway he was seen not to be alone. The People whom he had served came to his help. They saw that he was struck down in their cause. Democrats, Republicans, Hearst men. eager partisans and inveterate Mugwumps, joined the side of civic freedom. The canvass for Mayor sank into insignificance. The election of JEROME was the instant and overshadowing issue. He became the leader and the hope of the party of honest men.

The Jerome letters and the Jerome THE SUN, are a microcosm of this unaralleled contest. They come from all parts of the city and country, from agricultural purposes. By the system all sorts of people. They record the stern, the almost passionate, popular tised, hundreds of thousands of acres aspiration for the success of JEROME as the representative of the People in the long fight against the Bosses; of honesty in the long fight against Graft. Rich and famous men have sent their are able to support populous communigood wishes and their checks. More ties. The water is drawn off from the significant, more welcome, even, are streams into reservoirs and applied to the smaller sums earned by hard work the land by means of irrigating ditches, and taken from scanty savings, the and a system of fixing by judicial decree mite of poor men and women, who know | the rights of the respective landowners that JEROME is for the many against to the quantity which they shall be the Bosses; for justice without favorit- entitled to use has been established, ism; no respecter of person, no supple- and works in such a way as to be exkneed fawner upon power and place, tremely advantageous to the people of no kotoper to graft-coated respectabilities, but a plain spoken, absolutely

democratic man and official, who tries to do his duty and doesn't care a plugged penny for the consequences.

The enthusiasm for JEROME prevails and the newspaper excerpts printed in tional. The work that he has done, the ideals and the aims that he incarnates, are those of the American people, sick of Bosses, sick of political and commercial corruption, quickened by the bate. of thieves and the love of country.

The Republican machine had a late hindsight of this universal popular feeling. It has been forced to nominate JEROME. Honest Republicans will vote for him. But the sinister and polluted elements of the Republican party as of the Democratic party will do their best and worst to beat the man they fear and

The election of JEROME seems certain: but it should be made so by a vote so great and emphatic that the Bosses and the crooks cannot attenuate or explain away its righteous meaning. This is not JEROME's fight. It is the People's the American name to win unmistakably

maintain it. The Bosses are on the run. Make it the Rosses! Clean out the crooks! Put JEROME on guard again!

and Colorado.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just fixed the second day of October, 1906, as the date for the final argument of the lawsuit between the State of Kansas and the State of Colorado, involving the right of the plaintiff to use the waters of the Arkansas River for the purpose of irrigating arid lands. The order of the court gives the counsel for Kansas three months from October 6. 1905, within which to file their brief; three months more to the counsel for Colorado in which to file theirs, and then the counsel for the United States Government, which has intervened in the action, are to have an additional period of three months for the preparation of their written argument.

It is evident from the terms of this order that the trial of an equity suit between two sovereign States in the Supreme Court at Washington is not a very speedy legal proceeding. The importance of the issues presented in this particular case, however, is such as to justify the utmost care in preparing it for presentation to the Supreme Court. So far as property interests in land are concerned, probably no litigation has ever come before that great tribunal the decision of which involved more important consequences.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court appellate character; that is to say, the main part of its business consists in reviewing the decisions and determina-Supreme Court to tru lawsuits, as distinguished from its power to review the action of other tribunals, is called its original jurisdiction. This exists only in "cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party." The parties to the controversy concerning the right to apply the waters of the Arkansas River, an interstate stream, to irrigation purposes, the lawsuit to settle this controversy was deemed properly triable only in the Supreme Court of the United States, and accordingly the State of Kansas, deeming itself the aggrieved party, filed its complaint against Colorado in that court.

The Attorney-General of Colorado at ical, municipal and State, seemed to first objected to the jurisdiction, and in pressed the conviction that in order to two States within the meaning of the Federal Constitution. This demurrer was argued in February, 1902, and decided in favor of Kansas for the time being: the court, however, reserving the right to pass upon any of the questions of law arising under the demurrer after the evidence in the cause should have been taken. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Fuller and concurred in by all Hawaiian archipelago is concerned. the members of the court except the late | there was at one time some reason to Mr. Justice GRAY, who did not hear the argument.

Without setting out the allegations of the complaint in detail, it is possible to state the material points of the controversy so as to make them comprehensible to the non-professional reader.

The Arkansas River, rising in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, flows 280 miles through that State to the west line of Kansas, and thence about 310 miles through Kansas into the Territory of Oklahoma. Under the Constitution of the State of Colorado and the laws enacted by the State Legislature, individuals and corporations in that State ampaign contributions that came and have always been allowed the privilege ep coming in ever growing volume of appropriating the waters of this able that ultimately Japan might seek to river and other natural streams in order to irrigate arid and waste lands for of irrigation thus established and pracof land which would otherwise be worthless have been rendered productive and fertile, and large parts of the State which would otherwise be uninhabitable

> the State. This doctrine of the right to divert subsistence increased, might have been

the waters of a natural stream for agricultural purposes a doctrine which cooms essential to the welfare of those Western States in which vast tracts of in all parts of the country, as the letters land can be rendered fertile only by means of irrigation is in conflict with fore Sex show. His campaign is has the rule of law regarding the appropriation of waters which prevails in England and in the Eastern States of the Union The cole of the common law of England was that owners of lands on the banks of a river were entitled to the continual flow of the stream: "Every proprietor of lands on the banks of a river, " says Chancellor KEST, "has naturally an equal right to the use of the water which flows in the stream adjacent to his lands as it was word to run, without diminution or alteration. * * * Without the consent of the adjoining proprietor he cannot divert or diminish the quantity of water which would otherwise descend to the proprietors below. * * * This is the clear and settled general doctrine on the subject, and all the difficulty that

arises consists in the application." The State of Kansas invokes the opera tion of this rule in the case now before fight. Manhattan and The Bronx owe the Supreme Court. Conceding that it it to themselves and to the honor of has been somewhat modified in the Western States, so that flowing water their right to political freedom, and to may be appropriated to mining purposes prove beyond possibility of doubt their and for the reclamation of arid lands, resolution to achieve, exercise and the complaint nevertheless avers that the modified rule does not go far enough to warrant the contemplated action of a skedaddle. Make it a rout. No con- the authorities of Colorado, which is fidence, no boasting till the last vote is alleged to be the diversion from the counted. Redouble every effort! Smash | channel of the Arkansas River of all the water thereof so that none will flow into Kansas. In the answer which has been served to behalf of Colorado since the demurrer was overruled, the defendant State denies that such is its intention, and also alleges that the use of the waters of the Arkansas in Colorado for irrigation purposes has not really decreased the volume and flow of that river in Kansas at all, but has rather tended to equalize it. Nevertheless, Colorado in its pleading does virtually assert a right to cut off all the water in interstate streams rising in Colorado if such waters are required for the beneficial uses of its inhabitants.

The United States Government, having intervened in the suit as a party defendant, denies the correctness of the extreme views of the law asserted respectively by the principal parties to the litigation. It takes the position that the old common law doctrine of riparian rights is no longer maintainable in such regions as that through which the Arkansas River runs, and that the doctrine of appropriation which exists in Colorado must be upheld to a certain extent but that it is going too far to hold in the case of an interstate stream that the State on the upper portion of the river has the right to divert the waters to such an extent as wholly to prevent their flow into the lower State.

In view of the fact that Congress has recently enacted much important legislation providing for the reclamation of arid lands in the West by means of irrigation, and that such irrigation would of the United States is chiefly of an be impossible without a recognition of the right to appropriate running waters for agricultural purposes, it seems not improbable that the Supreme Court will tions of other Federal courts and of the be able to formulate some just rule of courts of last resort in the several States law which will adequately protect the where those courts have passed upon rights of all the States traversed by some question of law involving the con- an interstate river, without adopting a struction of the Constitution of the view which would put an end to all United States. The authority of the possibility of successful irrigation in vast

Japan and the United States.

What perhaps may be termed a semiofficial and what at all events is an interesting statement concerning the future States of Kansas and Colorado being relations of Japan and the United States was made the other day at Cleveland by Mr. EKI HIOKI, first secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington. The Japanese diplomat denied that his country had any designs upon the Philippines, nor would it, he said, for many years to come be in a position to prosecute another costly war, except for the purpose of self-defence. Pointing out that the national debt had been increased to the amount of \$960,000,000, he ex-October, 1901, filed a demurrer allegina support this enormous burden Japan that the matters set out in the complaint | must now and henceforth devote all her did not constitute a controversy between energies to commercial and industrial development.

In our own opinion the outcome of the recent war in the Far East should necessarily put an end to the apprehensions that were at one time entertained on this side of the Pacific regarding the actual or prospective desire of Japan to acquire Hawaii and the Philippines. So far as racial preponderance in the fear that this dependency might become Mongolian. According to a census taken in 1897, the total population of the islands was 154,000, to which aggregate the Japanese contributed 24,407 and the Chinese 21,616. In 1900 the United States census reported 44,306 Buddhists, all of whom, of course, were Mongolians. These figures looked ominous, in view of the comparatively recent date when the inflow of Japanese and Chinese had begun to acquire considerable proportions, and in view also of the fact that the number of native Hawaiians is decreasing. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that in Honolulu many shrewd observers deemed it not improbacquire the archipelago, either by pur-

hase or by conquest. As for the Philippines, they belong, geologically and geographically, as distinctly as do Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, which Japan wrested from China in 1895, to the great insular chain which stretches from the Kurile archipelago and Sakhalin in the north to Borneo in the south. The Philippines, moreover, are largely peopled by an offshoot of the Malayan stock, from which most ethnologists agree that the Japanese are, in part at least, descended If Russia, then, had succeeded in cutting off the Mikado's realm from all hope of expansion on the Asiatic mainland, the Tokio Government, as time went on and the pressure of a population, already overcrowded, on the means of

strongly tempted to incorporate the Philippines in its island empire.

The situation is now wholly changed The possession of Cores is practically conceded to Japan. Russia's lease of part of the Liactung peninsula is also hera. So is the southern half of Sakhalin Neither will there be any opposition of the part of Chinese authorities to the penceful inflow of Japanese emigrants into southern and central Manchuria. the region traversed by the railway which has been made over by Russia to the Tokio Government. Here, then, is scope and verge enough for the westward extension of the Japanese population during many a decade, if not many a generation. Such extension, too, would be particularly acceptable, because it would run between the climatological parallels with which the Japanese are familiar. Continental expansion will, moreover, tend to bring Japan into closer union with China, whereas had she been beaten by Russia in the recent war she would have been geographically and politically sundered from the Chinese Empire. In a word, the eves of Japanese statesmen and Japanese patriots which two years ago may have dwelt longingly on the prospect of possible insular acquisitions in the east and south, are since the conclusion of the peace of Portsmouth turned definitely

and unswervingly toward the west. Even if her own military and nava triumphs had not rendered inevitable the gravitation of her expansive energies toward the Asiatic mainland, the treaty of alliance into which Japan has entered with England would have debarred her from seeking aggrandizement at the expense of the United States. For, whatever assurance of security for British India may be derived by Great Britain from the Japanese alliance, she has infinitely more to gain from the friendship of the United States. for therein lies the guaranty that never will the people of the British Isles be subjected to starvation. Englishmen, at a pinch, could afford to lose the Indian peninsula, but they could never afford to lose the food supplies forthcoming from this side of the Atlantic. Even, therefore, had the result of the late war been to shut out Japan from the Asiatic mainland, she would not and she could not, so long as she wanted Britain's good will, have entered upon any course of policy calculated to provoke the hostility of the United States

A RIDDLE OF LIFE.

Comparative Rarity of Suicide Among the Poorer Men in America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my thousands of poor men from Maine to Vir. hard knocks of poverty and bruisings of the spirit. I have seen men whose lives had no light, whose careers offered, apparently, nothing but unhappiness and sorrow. Yet of the thousands of men in such cases that I have known only one committed suicide. On the other hand I remember that the successful man who built up the largest American steamship line in the United States, the head of another influential American American steamship line in the United States, the head of another influential American steamship line, the head of the oldest house connected with the American saling vessels, whose name is known to all old time shipping merchants, committed suicide. In Brooklyn the owner of the largest warehouse, and in Wall Street the president of a bank, in the freighting business a prominent broker, a hemselves. Indal was attached to these men

also killed themselves.

As no scandal was attached to these mand they had no business troubles, and the led active, honorable careers, loved I their families, with everything to live to some of them being members of churches, wonder what led them to self-destructive when miserable wretches whose every mome is spent in suffering are so tenacious of lif What causes or effects or reasoning cou urge these able, successful men to self-de-CHRISTIAN. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Scapegoats.

To the Editor of The Sun-S(r). In last Sunday's issue "J. F. S." discusses the meaning of the word "scapegoat." The Jewish high priest sacrifices one goat to God. Over the other he confesses all the sins of the people. Scape is a contraction of escape, but the sin goat does not escape; he is thrown over a cliff and killed.

In conclusion, says "J. F. S.": "If he does not es cape, the allusion is false, since the goat so-called

was a killed goat, not a scapegoat. In what sense Why does your correspondent assume that the word necessarily implies that the goat escapes? May it not rather be assumed that the meaning intended is that the people escape by means of the

sacrifice of the goat-escape the penalty of their

When the Saviour cast out the devils they asked to be allowed to gq into the herd of swine. swine then ran down a steep hill into the sea and perished. It would be interesting to know what became of the devils. Both sins and devils, how ever, seem to have fittingly gone from humanity o beast, and thence somewhere. Where?

The City Bookkeeping.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In comm with every citizen whose business takes him to the city's departments. I have found great difficulty in obtaining accurate data from the city's books. It is an unfortunate fact that the system of book-keeping, or rather lack of system, which is now employed makes very much more for obscurity than for accuracy.

The advantages which would accrue to the

public from a uniform system of bookkeeping seem to me to be obvious. Many very important municipal questions are unintelligible to the aver-age voter to-day, because of the fact that information regarding them is almost impossible to obtain after the most laborious and extensiv importance to the city and to all taxpayers, and that the substitution of modern and simple book would materially reduce our tax bills.

GEORGE YOUNG BAUCHLE. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Thieves in a Teuf-teuf. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At my country home in Newtown, Conn., last night burgiars entered the Newtown Savings Bank. safe, abstracted therefrom \$20 and made their escape in an automobile.

Poor fellows! Didn't get enough to pay for the

No doubt they were driven to rob a ank for their repairs account. This is the limit! I gave my auto to a friend last year. I don't suspect my friend. C. T. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

A School Drops Football. The students of St. John's School, Manllus, N. Y.

"To whomsoever these presents shall come "To whomsoever these presents shall come, greeting:

"Resolved, That we, the students of Saint John's School at Manilus, drop the game of football after playing out the season, except among ourselves on our own grounds:

"That football as it is now played is more for college than for prep school:

"That professionalism and fake scholarships are largely responsible for the unnecessary roughness, slugging and demoralizing influences of an otherwise noble game: otherwise noble game:
"That we indorse President Roosevelt's efforts
to cleanse the game:
Adopted this fineteenth day of October, nine-teen hundred and five."

Straining Popularity.

From the Kansas City Journal Murdock has put in an order for a big automobile for delivery next spring. He expects to make his next campaign in the auto. Vic must think he has a dead cinch on the job. If there is anything that will turn a farmer against a man is a contrivance that will scare his horses.

Good Practice. Knicker-Who won the guessing contest? Bocker-I understand it was an insurance actuary

THE JEHOME ENTHUMIASM.

of the Independent Candidate. To THE Entrop of THE SUN Str. To me the paramount issue is the insurance fraude. very well that if they have been guilty crimes William Travers Jerome, as fristrict them to justice, and they will consequently do all they can to defeat him.

It seems a cruel thing that people should save and scraps money together to pay in surance premiums in order that their dear ones may be provided for in a measure after their protectors are no longer here to care for them only to have that money used to enrich conscienceless brigands, and further that these same savings should be used, they undoubtedly are used and yet will b to save resents from the punishment which they so fichly deserve.

even after all the insurance investigation and in spite of the fact that every one know. that the insurance companies have been plundered in a wholesale way, it will be no easy task to bring these men to justice, but it any one in this broad land can do it Travera Jerome can. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

An Open Letter to Osborne.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SUN WILL THE SUN see that the accompanying letter gets to Mr. James W. Osborne? "Say, Jim, we're sorry for you. Your throat hurts, doesn't it? No wonder. Any man's would. It's a 'New York throat. That's what the medical sharps say. "Take it easy, old man. You've done your share. But look here, Jim, there's one way out yet. It's a little late, but we guess

it can be fixed. "You're a stayer, you are. We know that, and it's all right. You want to stay now You don't want to be returned as a dead one. "Well, now's your time. Knock the block from under that landslide, and watch her It'll do you good.

Then get Dr. Jerome to look at your throat He'll se You straight in no time. Sure! ORK, Oct. 28. THE CROWD." "NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

David and Gollath.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Strength to his arm, that he may overthrow corruption to the triumph of independent thought just as David, alone and unaided, except by the strength of truth, slew Goliath, a gian of enormous power, vainglorious and armed with every weapon iniquity could contrive. Like David Jerome selected the lowlies

of weapons, to the uproarious amusement of his worldly wise adversaries. "Ha, ha!" they say, "he has made no prep aration. He comes from the pastures where he has been laboring and expects to vanquish our giant, who knows all the tricks in this kind of a fight. Go back, foolish boy, tempt not the steel of Goliath's sword and armor for if the contest is costly you and your fol

lowers will have that much more to pay us for, and we'll get it. We are no fools. But Jerome goes forth undaunted, firm in the belief that there is a power in this city greater than the machinations of any Philis tine giant. And lo, the power arises! power of Honesty and Liberty, in whose name our country was founded and the ballot given to every citizen as a weapon against the tyran

When the day of election has come and the honest people have decreed their will the story of David will be repeated. But let every voter remember that, unlike the followers of David, he has the power to aid in guiding this missile of his champion, and it is his to give it the force that will make it fatal Contests are often won by narrow margins. and the educated sluggard who fails to vote on account of inclement weather or any other consideration of comfort or pleasure is more to be despised than the pitiful lounger who sells his vote for a schooner of beer

there, and direct the stone. NEW YORK, Oct. 28. EDGAR L. SMITH.

No Community Could Afford It !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Jerom being acclaimed by the honest men of all parties from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Never before has the candidacy of any man for local office produced such an uprising. The canvass has gone beyond the candidates and become a question of public virtue and civic morals.

Can New York afford to offend the awakened moral sense of the nation by rejecting Mr. Jerome? She cannot, she must not. To do so would fix an indelible stain upon our electorate and would raise at once the questiq of the fitness of the people for self-govern-ment. We must answer that question in no E. W. V. uncertain way.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

A Period of Political Revolution. TO THE UDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With the Democratic Senators from Maryland opposing each other on the stump; the Re publican Secretary of War encouraging the a Democratic Congressman leading the hosts of labor in a fight which threatens the de struction of the Tammany machine in New York a Republican Mayor bent upon ever a greater exploit in Philadelphia, and a Republican President making a personal con-quest of the South, is it not time to prepare for the political millennium so often pre

The two great national parties still exist in name, but there is no longer a real issue between them. The Roosevelt Democrats of 1905 probably outnumber the Parker Democrats of 1904, and were this a Presidential year no one doubts that the President's re-election would be nearly unanimous, though on State matters Maryland should go Republican and Ohio and Pennsylvania Democratic. In New York city Mr. Jerome stands the

all that Mr. Roosevelt represents at Wash ington and perhaps more, for the President still partisan, and Mr. Jerome is not. Hearst's campaign is largely personal, but the decent people of Manhattan should not forget that every vote which he takes from the Tammany ticket helps just that much to elect Jerome. Mayor Weaver was doubtless not born pure, although a Baptist, but a sinner that repenteth he has no rival in American municipal history. In Ohio Mr. Taft joins hands with the candidate for Governor in warfare on Boss Cox of Cincinnati, though ambition perish on the altar of decency.

So that in this year of grace we find party lines as they existed up to 1892 broken in a dozen places, and Democrats like Folk and Jerome and Republicans like Roosevelt and Taft standing for the same principles, and colaimed by the same followers regard to the party designations which they wear from habit as an inheritance from the century that has passed.

What is going to keep these forces apart a 1908? And if they join, what will become of the Republican and Democratic organiza tions as they exist or are supposed to exist to-day? W. S. H.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

Holders of Life Insurance Policies Advised to Vote for Jerome.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last month I paid the fifteenth and last payment on a \$5,000 policy, next month will pay the tenth and last payment of a \$10,000 policy, and were I to die to-day this would mean probably half of all I could leave my family. All of this now in the hands and at the mercy of a lovely bunch of self-confessed thieves, grafters, perjurers and purveyors of gold ., life insurance, and worst of all, there is little prospect of getting them to the

I have never voted in this city, but lived here some three years. I have always thought, What's the use and where's the choice? But now I have qualified and will vote and work for Jerome; only sorry I can't chip in on his

God bless him, and it is a relief to look him over and hear him talk. And this is what every holder of any life insurance policy in any company ought to do, vote for him and work for him and reelect him, and after he has put some of the leading lights in the insurance business where they belong "all expenses paid, even if 500 per," then place him at the head of one latton.

naurance company, and Mr. Charles Hughes at the head of another. Couldn't fellow feel then as though it would be safe The Demonstration of Popular Approva It cortainly is not new Mone or Jenoste Saw Verne, tiet, 30.

Twe Sew peknowledges v ffh its heat thanks, the receipt from a very handsome and disused for the purposes of Mr. Jerome's cam-

He Will Stay There. To the Entrol of The Res Sir. I enalong the man who should continue in office

Being unable to cast a vote for detome

will not vote at all, as he is the only candidate

thom I take any interest.

for another term.

BROOKLYN, Det. 27. RICHARD HURST. The Hose Huster!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS Ser. I can not vote for Mr. Jerome, the boss buster, but I will do the next best thing, as far as Please see that the enclosed \$2 goes to the STRACUSE, Oct. 27.

as for William T avers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir. Kindly put the enclosed trifle in your fund for the election of Mr. William Travers Jerome, an honorable and fearless and "square deal" man I never have made a contribution to any political campaign fund before, but cannot resist the present opportunity of hitting the Bosses good and hard with a "big stick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I enlose check for \$10 for the Jerome campaign fund. RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Oct. 27.

\$10 With a Ring to It.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rebellion of 1776 is with us once more-we are fighting hard, not against the oppression of a foreign Power, but against a far more dangerous foe the insidious cancer of political corruption -and the issue is identical.

We admire Mr. Jerome as an individual and as a public officer, but we are voting for him as the embodiment of a principle. are fighting hand to hand with the deadly evils of greed and selfishness to wrest from them a very simple thing which they have stolen from us-our right to vote for whom we please.

We are nominally electing merely a local official, but we are actually on the firing line in a great battle which every State in the

Union is watching with anxious eyes. Let us give a reason to every machine man, and there are many of them in this city who conscientiously believe it is their first duty to stick to their "party"-let us show every one of them wherein he is justified in voting split ticket by raising again that glorious old war cry that made us a nation over a century ago, "No taxation without represen-tation," and sweeping through old New York as the Continental Army swept our foes from

the Thirteen Colonies.

Let every honest man when he goes to the polls on November 7 realize that he is signing again the Declaration of Independence wher he places a cross-"his mark"-before the name of the Washington of the twentieth Century-William Travers Jerome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. J. A. H. HOPKINS.

THE SCHOOL FOR VOTERS.

No. Absolutely None. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After election is there any way of finding out how one votes?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How shall mark my ballot to vote for Mr. Jerome and Mr. McClellan alone? I bear Murphy counts upor the complicated conditions to make thousands of "defective ballots," which will inure to Jerome's loss. How shall I mark my ballot and insure its not becoming "defective"?

We shall print facsimiles of the ballots showing exactly and clearly how each may he marked so that the voter will vote for derome and also for the candidate for Mayor

favored by him. Yours Is One Correct Method.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is my intention this election to vote a split ticket, and I Kindly answer if I am right. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

A Good Word From Vermont.

From the Burlington Daily News. THE SUN these days is an inspiration to ood people. It is an army with banners, a whole fleet of warships led by a veritable logo with guns tried on the ex-rumseller of Good Ground.

Japanese Demand for Citizenship.

A Japanese in the Independent. During the past two or three years there have appeared in Texas several Japanese colonies whose aim is the growing of rice on lands of their the Japanese rice growers commenced to till the soil in Texas, their colonies are not yet as well established nor as characteristic of their native land as the Russian colonies on the prairies of western Kansas; yet the handsome crops gathered last autumn and the waving fields of golden grain for the harvesting machines furnish evidence strong enough to render the Mikado's subjects in Texas extremely sanguine of their future prospects and to induce more settlers from Japan to pursue farming in the rice belt of that

The Japanese are strangers to the powerfu machines and heavy teams used on American farms. They rely mostly upon human force, their implements being few and simple. Yet they till the land with indefatigable toll and unswerving patience, coupled with inherent dexterity and instinctive moroughness. As a result their farms have literally a spick and span appearance, as selves, who are notorious for their orderly habits. Not an obnoxious weed is allowed to choke the young rice, nor is an implement carelessly aban-doned in the field.

When they pursue farming on the wide prairies

of America the Japanese substitute machine farming for hand labor, though they retain the characteristics inherent in their race, applying to the American mode of extensive cultivation their fas tidious dexterity acquired from experience ex-tending through hundreds of years.

As farmers they would constitute the most intelligent and intellectual element of rural communities. They desire to remain permanently where they have settled, applying for naturalization certificates, which would guarantee them the full rights of American citizenship. But will the republic allow them to pledge their allegiance to the country of their adoption? It seems absurd indeed, to imagine a Government which would bar out a class of immigrants whose quality and character demand appreciation on the part of any person. Yet these respectable naturalization papers simply because they are Orientals.

A Highly Moral Sentiment. From the New York Times.

It is true that, according to what seems the better legal opinion, he [Mr. Jerome] cannot now be lawfully substituted for Judge Flammer as the Republican candidate, and that Judge Flammer has thus failed to give full effect to his excellent and public spirited intention. It even appears that the only event that could have given effect It even appears to that would have been his own death. We do not in the least sympathize with, on the contrary we deprecate and denounce, the cynical suggestion that his withdrawal should have been secompanied by his suicide.

Prof. F. de Martens in the North American Review for November comments on the Portsmouth con-ference, Mr. Ion Perdicaris describes the situation in Morocco and Mrs. Bussell Sage writes about what a woman of leisure may do. The article Sir Henry Irving was written by the late L. F. Austin, just before his death. President C. F. Thwing discusses pensions for professors Prof. Brander Matthews novels and plays. Mr. W. D. Howells begins a series of pleasant papers on "English Idlosynerasies." There are articles besides on Japanese commerce, on Jews in America, on the blacks, on the tariff and on railroad regu-

NEMESIA.

A Care Wives Portificage Var me worldity a Palliferi Cobne.

To the forces or The Man St. was an interesting tale which amondent Nemers fold a day wherein he east the hand of fate had on all of nine men who had been confidence. He neglected to an about fine elapsed between the between apparent fetribution. If the our followed fest on the offence it is the human eye and the earnal heart all the more evidence that it was not concurrence of easiest electricistances, manifestation of poetic lustice admin

some power more than human An instance came under my to which the window and knowlead the worth relating, especially as the offence was against the public rather than against and it all happened within two years and the scene of the various incidents was one of the states of the Armina and the scene of the various incidents was one of the states of the Legislatura took place, and after the event it was discovered that the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had for a very some occupying a city office, doing important work for the city and drawing a salary for his services. The legality of his election, was contested by his principal opponent on the ground that the Constitution of the State prohibited the election to the Legislature of any one who occupies a city office within no days of election.

The case was referred by the Legislature to a committee on elections, of which a members were of the same political party as the scated candidate, and three were of the opposite political complexion. The came of the session, and then decided that the one who had held the city office was legally elected. There was a wall of graft in the case, but that need not be explained—it was only \$1,500.

Now comes in the evidence that Nemesis had her eye on the proceedings and went for some of the party with a quiverful of arrows or a sharp stick. The Governor of the State to the infraction of the State Constitution which his party friends were making, and seven of the foreign and went for the state of the same political service of the threatened wrong. But both concurred in sanction of the Astate Constitution which they had sworn to support.

It is less than two years since the Legislature adjourned that did this thing, and the Speaker is no more the charman of the kwiftly to the guilty parties that worth relating, especially as the offer-

It is less than two years since the Legislature adjourned that did this thing, and the Governor of that year is out of office, despised and universally regarded as a grafter the Speaker is no more; the chairman of the committee on elections and two of its most active members on the majority side are retired to private life under circumstances that preclude the possibility of their ever again coming before the public in the character of legislators.

If this is not like quick work by the daughter of Nox, then the man who wants to see her operate quicker must be mighty impatient.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 26. Genesee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This Nemesis business interests me. When was a boy I was so ugly I would have frightened automobiles off the public road, if in those days there had been such a thing as an automobile. I was so irascible that my pious mother often expressed the view that it was a "strange dispensation of Providence for her to have a child so different from herself. I was so red headed that on cold days the big boys at school warmed their hands around my head and licked me if I got mad about it.

around my head and licked me if I got mad about it.

As I grew to manhood, feeling friendless and my first venture in life proving a failure, I was set up in business by a man with a black skin and woolly head, who for forty years served my father as his slave and thereafter served him twenty years as his hired servant. The women, God bless them, laughted at my looks and at my horrid temper and turned their investments over to me by the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Bost of all, one of them whose ancestral town ended with a "dam" took charge of me and has so continuously for twenty and more years been singing, sweeping and jollying every living thing about the house that really I do not think there is a Nemesis.

Talladega, Fla., Oct. 25.

What Is Unselfishness?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am fraid that Mr. Goldwin Smith did not fulls gauge the meaning of my assertion that the rue standard of morality had always been he will and opinion of the majority. Morality in its application and effect must indeed be so defined, but it would be foolish to attempt to show that its immediate cause could be

reduced to such a hard rule.

A standard of morality does not necess sarily indicate the causes of morality any more than the shape and tinting of the calyx sarily of a flower reveals its maker. The question would the will and opinion of the majority move to virtuous effort, to the formation of a high character, to benevolence, to selfsacrifice seems hard to answer. Let u tention this election to vote a spin trace of the sequence of these qualities as related intend to do it this way: I shall put a cross (X) look at the cause of these qualities as related to the motive responsible for their beings, mark in the voting space before the name of each to the motive responsible for their beings.

to the motive responsible for their being, of course there is little difficulty in doing this when the supernatural is called to aid, but the task becomes more intricate when considered along purely natural lines.

We may safely regard unselfishness as being at once the cause and the culmination of the qualities Mr. Goldwin Smith mentions, Man has always been moral to the extent that he was unselfish. This fact has been recognized since time immemorial, and Pythagoras, among others, recommended frugality as the mother of all virtue, knowing, of course, that fewer wants meant a greater degree of unselfishness and a correspondingly higher standard of morality.

But what is unselfishness? To some of us it appeals as the highest of human attainments, and to others as a sort of superlative egotism. Unselfishness, even if carried to asceticism, is not without its gratification; and self-denal, which we always associate with virtue, has pleasures the like of which the epicure never tasted. If we view unselfishness from this position it indeed becomes the highest form of selfishness, yet if brought in touch with things material its influence cannot fail to be beneficial.

To incure further would mean to investigate and determine the cause of good and evil, matter, force and continuance, conscience, and the purpose of all these factors. But whatever the cause of unselfishness, it surely meets no explanation at the hands of religion. Is there anything more thoroughly Science, and the purpose of all these factors. But whatever the cause of unselfishness, it surely meets no explanation at the hands of religion. Is there anything more thoroughly selfish, self-centred and immoral than a religious system? I doubt it. This being the case, why should we associate the one re-

the case, why should we associate the one re-deeming quality of man with its precepts? If unselfishness, with all that word implies, lies beyond our sphere of reason it certainly is found no further away than the transitory flare of consciousness we call life. Does religion explain that? GEORGE A. SCHREINER.

Mr. Goldwin Smith on Miracles.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As Mr. Goldwin Smith's last communication to your paper seems to have for its object not so much to state facts of interest to the general public as to suggest rationalistic inference. permit me a few quenies: 1. Does Mr. Smith wish to insinuate that because some facts-such as he thinks he

has pointed out-were wrongly and only for a time considered as miracles, it is right to infer that all the facts related in history as miraculous or regarded as such by eyewit-nesses are of that worthless kind?

2. Does he intend to suggest that all believers in the miraculous are mistaken because some one or other "has been converted to the faith" by witnessing a supposed

miracle?
3. Does Mr. Smith contend that our present knowledge of God's ways of working in the universe is so complete as to allow us to say that in every instance His almighty power and goodness must act exactly in acc with our own conceptions of His wa and goodness must act exactly in accordance with our own conceptions of His ways?

In conclusion permit me to refer Mr. Goldwin Smith to the following quotations from the article "Miracles" in the "Encyclopedia Americana" (New York, 1904):

"To those who believe in an intelligent Creator and Conserver of the world there can be no difficulty in apprehending the possibility of the miraculous; even those who like Herbert Spencer have a vague belief in what they style force or power underlying all the operations of nature should not hesistate: in admitting that the force which keep a up the multitudinous activities of the universe may manifest itself at times in unprecedented fashions."

"A miracle with a moral object is most in accordance with the character of a supreme Being governing the world with a moral end."

"Miracles form an essential part of Christianity and cannot be either explained away or eliminated without destroying its all thority."

Is not a man who holds the views set forth in these quotations as "true to reason" as the one who gives up his belief in the miraculous?

YONKERS, Oct. 24.

YONKERS, Oct. 24. Is "Vamp" an Immigrant?

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Has any one suggested that "vamp" as applied to the volument freman may come in some obscure way from the Italian "vampa," meaning flame?

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.